their personal inspiration: Certains, and the personal inspiration which pursued the an vessel of war—the San Jacinto—which pursued the cut, stopped her, and, by force, seized the persons of cot, stopped her, and, by force, seized the persons of cot, stopped her, and Mason, after having claimed them as

outraband of war.
The pretext that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were seized a "centraband of war" could only be admitted if the averys of the South had wished to make use of the Trento introduce arms or annuntion into America; but they rere, on the contrary, leaving America for Europe, and here were no arms on board the steamer. The emissaries

as "contraband of war" could only be admitted if the envoys of the South had wished to make use of the Trent to infroduce arms or atmunition into America, but they were, on the contrary, leaving America for Europe, and there were no arms on board the steamer. The emissaries or agents of a government have novor been regarded as "contraband of war," cousequently, there has been a manifest violation of the English flag, and it is to be feared that it was ordered by the Cabinet of Washington in its desire to seize, at all risks, the despatches of which the envoys of the South were the bearers. Ender any circumstances, the British government cannot dispense with exacting as a reparation the dismissal of the officers of the San Jacinto, the liberation of the passengers taken from the Trent, and an indemnity for them. Will the Cabinet of Washington be able to make all these concessions in face of the state of irritation in which the preas of the North Keeps the population against England? It is, therefore, to be feared that complications of the most serious nature may arise between England and the United States, and we perfectly understand the impression the news produced on the Loudon Stock Exchange. Reinforcement for Canada were chreatly in formation, and they have been ordered by the English mail steamer by an American vessel of war is so serious a fact, that we may be justified in believing that the officer who committed the act did so upon his own responsibility, or that, if he was oheying instructions from the Cabinet of Washington, the latter had not sufficiently weighted the consequences.

In either case we hope that the American government will make a reparation and satisfy the claims of England. We count upon it doing so in its own interests, which have always protested, and which was one of the chief causes of the war they themselves waged with England in 1812—a right of search," against which they have always protested, and which was one of the chief cause of the world—has made of nearly all wars of other

ready separated, but it will end in the total destruction of their mays. They certainly will not expose themselves to this double disaster.

On their side, the English government has evinced, in the past and in the present, the utmost circumapection for the Americans; it has done everything to avoid a war with those terrible children (enfamterribles) who, although politically separated from the bosom of their mether, are yet united to her by innumerable financial and commercial bonds which will probably claim for them the same condoscension as formerly under present circumstances. The more that the right of England is certain, the more will she demand with calmness the satisfaction which is due to her, and which, it seems to us, will not be withheld.

This opinion on our part ascens truly justified by the language of the Sun. Its reflections are like anodyne. After having established the fact that a vessel is regarded by international law as an extension of country, and that nothing can be done upon her deck which could not be done on national soil, it also recognises that a vessel has a double character, that it is a transporting machine, and that if in that quality it forwards the plans of one of the belligerent parties, in contempt of the neutrality maintained by the government of their cannery, they must stand the consequence. "We possess," it adds, "very little information to be able to pronounce an opinion oneway or the other. It is for the officers of the crown to decide but even in case that the Americans should have international right on their side, we must regard them as capable, at least, of an act of toly and provocation."

At the moment while we are translating these lines

them as capable, at least, of an act of folly and provocation."

At the moment while we are translating these lines
from the Sun, the telegraph has transmitted to us another article from the Morning Post, having a semiofficial character and written with the same reserve. The
Post admits that, although the Trant is a mail steature,
this fact does not exclude her from the category of merchant vessels, and that only war vessels and transports
are strictly exempt from search. His private opinion,
therefore, is that the federal government had a lawful
right to stop the Trent and to seize contrabands of war.
The Post includes despatches of the enemy in this definition, but if does not think that non-military passengers
can be therein included. It concludes, like the Sun, in
saying that the officers of the erown are called upon to
resolve the question, and if the insult, as it thinks, is not
justified by the code of nations, "it will not only be felt
but averaged as it deserves."

This last meance loses a great deal of its importance
after the great concessions which precade it. But if we
count too much on the wisdom of the American government, and on the moderation of the English people, war,
always to be regretted among civilized nations, would

after the great concessions which precede it. But if we count too much on the wisdom of the American government, and on the moderation of the English people, war, always to be regretted among civilized mations, would have for Europe and for America herself, the compensation of promptly bringing to a close a condition of things which threatens to be indefinitely perpetuated. The worst of evils are those whose end we cannot foresee. [From the Paris Pays of the 28th November.]

We yesterday received the most serious intelligence. A Consederate vessel-of-war, the Nashville, entered Southampton, after having sacked and burnt at the very gates of England a merchant brig, carrying the federal flag, and the British government in allowing her to be arined and repaired in one of her ports, seemed on the eve of breaking through her neutrolity.

In view of a fact of such a nature, we abstained from all comment, and awaited new details before counseiling England not to interfere in family quarrels.

To day it istoo late! We learn by the telegraph that an insult so grave has been committed on the British flag by an American steamer that we do not feel any longer disposed to preach of telerance!

The toferal war vessel, the San Jacinto, has taken Messes. Masson and Slidell by force from on board the English mail steamer Trent.

We know, without the necessity of going any further, all the gravity of this violation of the rights of nations. England has manifested her sympathies, moreor less lively for the South, but, until the affair of the Nashville, thore was he reason to suppose that she would decide. It must be that the Cubinet at Washington has keen struck with vertigo to done a Power which has only observed neutrolity to the injury of its material interests.

Was the arrest of these Confederate Embassadors of such great importance to the North, that they should risk overything to obtain it?

Did Mr. Linceln bolieve that the Southern envoys constituted what international law calls contraband of war, and that therefore he w

Trisgnation.

This conduct has exalted the pride of the Cabinet at Washington, which has come to bolieve that it can dare

This conduct has exalted the pride of the Cabinet at Washington, which has come to believe that it can dare everything.

But the United States are mistaken. If England has undergone so much homiliation it was because the dreaded a war which would close the American ports against the exportation of cotton; it was because she feared the disturbances and interior revolutions which would be the fatal consequences of a prolonged stoppage of her manufactories; it was because she feared the ruin of her commerce.

But now the question has changed its face. The North has nothing more to give, but, on the contrary, everything to receive. It is the South that possesses cotton; it is the South that will have the right of dictating conditions to England; and the United States will do well to correct their error if they have believed for one moment that their military force and natural power could j'ighten Europe.

In outraging the Eritish flag, the federals have perhaps not reflected on this—that the material interests of England impeller to an aliannee with the Confederate States. We hope, notwithstanding, that this regretable affair will not bring about a conflict which we would be the limit to deplore. We hope also that the American ministers, Mr. Sevard included, will learn, but not at their expense, that in politics as in displanear, decency and respect for the vights of nations are very useful things.

We have already the opinions of the English journals, which are not of a nature to calm the fears we have entermined.

which are not of a nature to calm the fears we have entertained.

The Morning Post asserts that no reparation will be complete without the restitution of the passengers violently forced from the protection of the British flag.

While weely reserving the question of right, the English press in general expresses a profound recomment at the affront which England has just suffered.

[From the Opinion Nationale, Nov. 29.]
In another column will be found an account of the arrest of Meerrs. Mason and Slideli, Commissioners from the Coulederate States to Europe, on board of the British mail stammer. The steamer was not bound from a block, added port of America; she sailed from Havana to St. Thomas.

themsel.

"We perfectly understand the deep sensation this event has caused in London, for if the French flag had received such an insuli the whole country would have riven as one man to demand striking satisfaction. We have, in fact, away proclaimed respect for a neutral flag, and the national dignity would invincibly make us exact from others the

same respect we should gay to them. We must, however, and the same time is a must as simple as regards of England. Great Britain has always been opposed to the rights of metrals; and it in 1806 she made a concession from her old principles, it was solely because she found ample compensation in the abdolino of betters of marque, and and all the Powers that athered to the convention of the 18th of April, 1856. But the United States were not of the number. The Washington Chibnet refused to Admit the new maring proclaimagh by the Frait Congress, the competer consideration of the 18th of April, 1856.

It results from this double situation that Karjand and the under the region of the competer consideration of the national flag. The Kordman takes a different view, and its opinion is to assimilate the ambacastom to contrave of the consideration of the property of the competer consideration of the consideration

force, while pretaing in favor of right. England cannot do so. She must, under the penalty of being cast from the high position which she occupies in the world, take up the matter with a high hand and do justice to herself. This is for her entirely a personal matter, on which she has not to consult her allies and her friends; the duty of avenging her outraged bonor concerns herself only, and if the federal government, by this extraorgant act, should find that it has precipitated the recognition of the Confederate States of the South by England; it will have no one but itself to blame. As reparts France, personally disinterested in this complication, she will not seek to meddle in it, but will patiently await a solution which the incident of the Treat may perhaps have the effect of precipitating.

EFFECT OF THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPER ARTICLES. (Correspondence of the London Times, Nov. 28.)

Political interest in Paris is simost entirely centered on the affair of the Treat steamer. The article of the Morning Post, received by telegraph, is much commented upon. The 3 per conts have fallen 30c., closing at 69r. 50c.

ing Post, received by telegraph, is much commented upon. The 3 per cents have failen 30c, closing at 69fr. 50c.

PRELING IN THE PARIS BOURSE.

[From the London Times (City Article), Nov. 30.]

The letters from Paris state that the Boure has been much agitated by the news from England, and that the general feeling is strong against the conduct of the United States government. The market was keavy, and hence the effect was severe. The cause of the provious flainess consisted in statements that M. Fould meets with groat obstacles in carrying out his plan of economy by reducing the army by 100,000 mon and putting a stop to the heavy expense of the market, but it is hoped that, with the support of the Emperor, he will yet fully succeed. It is said that the government have been selling largely Pictimouses stock, received from the Ralian government for expenses of the Italian war, and also that they have thrown on the market a large quantity of government obligations, called "Trentonaries," which had been taken by the Caluse de Consignations. These sales were necessary to procure resources to pay the dividends on the Three per Cents. due next month. Specie increases in the bank, and discounts out of doors can be obtained at 445 per cent.

[Paris (November 28) Correspondence of London Post,]

The market during the early part of the day was firm in spite of stock being again offered, and prices which had at first slightly given way again ralied, but latterly, howover, receded. Threes being at 69fr. 60c. Stock has become more freely offered in consequence of the affinit between Hagiand and America, and prices have further declined.

THE FEELING IN PRUSSIA.
[From the London Star, Nov. 30.]
Letters from Berlin state that the situation of affairs in America is beginning to produce its effects in Prussia. Independently of an advance in the price of cotton goods, the large manufactory at Gladbach has just announced that in a short time a considerable reduction will be made in its time of working.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

England Hopes for a Prompt Settlement of Her Claims—She Can Then Use Her Guif Fleet in the North Atlantic.

[From the London Post (government organ), Nov. 30.]

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Mexican government is fully alive to the urgency of our claims and the necessity of at once accepting them. We understand that government has received by the last mail information of the agreement of Mexico to a Convention by which our requirements are one and all fully conceded. Sir Charles Wyke, powerfully seconded no doubt by the rumors of our intentions which must-have crossed the Atlantic, has been able to negotiate and conclude torm by which full satisfaction is given to os; and the Mexican government, alarmed, in all probability, for the consequences of its own conduct, has compiled with the dimands which we had bithorto addressed in vain to its sense of justice, and which we had sont out a naval expedition to enforce. This capitulation on the part of the government of Mexico is, we understand, unequivocal and complete.

We are to have compensation for outrages, the ropayment of money stolen, and the fulliment of the ongagements which the Mexican government has by treaty stipplated to wardsthe bondholders.

The certainty that the wrongs and fisults which we have so long endured at the hauds of the Mexican people would at last provoke vigorous measures of retaliation has dawned upon Jearer and his colleagues just in time to induce an attempt to agrees the blow which was about to fall upon them. The change which has now taken place in Mexican counsels is, perhaps, the more satisfactory that it has been brought about only by the apprehension, and not by the fact, of military interference. But the attempt to stave of our active interference and to expert the attempt to stave of our active interference. But the attempt to stave of our active interference. But the attempt to stave of our active interference. But the attempt to stave of our active interference. But the attempt to stave of our active

Prance and Spains, will proceed to seize upon the ports and custom dustes of Macion. We shall not breat the faith of Macions, not even when they bring pasce glarings. The intercention in the affairs of the republic will therefore pursue its course, and we shall make assurance doubly sure. We cannot afford to play fast and loose in a matter in which we have taken so certain a determination, and in which we have taken so certain a determination, and in which we have taken so certain a determination, and in which we have taken so certain a determination, and in which we have taken so the produce of her mines; and she reciprocally imports a considerable portion of her com manufacture. In times of peace there is no doubt that the total of this trade would prove very large; and there are very few countries of the American continent whose commerce is oxercised on the spot by representatives of so may European nations. These considerations render it of great importance to the three Powers who signed the recent Convention to determine for the future the social and political security of their respective subjects.

The re-establishment of the Maxican government on a firm and solid foundation must, of course, be as much a work of time as the settling down of the inhabitants into the ordinary ways of social life. A country which has for many years been the theatre of the most lawless civil wars that have desolated the American continent can hardly be expected to extinguish brigandage in a moment; and even in Southern Italy we find the consequences of past migovernment surviving in frequent manifestations of the same evil. It would be promature to despair of Moxico. The country is incalentably rich, not simply in minerals, but also in the vegetable productions of the soil; and, when civil war is virtually brought to an end, the lawless bands who have been profitting by the destruction of authority soon find it to be their interest, in such a country, to return to the task of developing its matural resources. It will be to th

## THE NEWS BY THE JURA.

For the News by the Jara See Tenth Page

NEWS FROM JAMAICA. Arrival of the Steamer Cleator-The

The steamer Cleator, from Kingston, Jamaica. West In

maica Guardian and Watchman, of the latest dates, but

maica Guardian and Watchman, of the latest dates, but they contain no news of importance.

The arrest of Sidell and Mason was occupying public attention. The Guardian, commenting on the question, says.—

It remains to be seen—and we shall wait with the greatest anxiety to learn—what course the British government will adopt in the matter. That it will demand explanation and apology for the outrage to the national lag is certain; but will it, in addition; require of the American government the surrender of the captives? Much will depend on thus; for should it does and should the Americans refuse to give them up—as it is certain they will—we do not see how it is possible for very between the two Fowers to be anothed. If we are to judge of the present temper of the American mind from the tone of the Northern press, then war must be looked upon as inevitable, should the British government insist upon the surrender of the ambassadors.

orn press, then we then the servender of the ambassadors.

After quoting extensively from the New York Herald, the article adds in conclusion:

Whether the British government will be intimidated by the beastful and defiant strains of the American press is yet to be seen. John Bull, it is well known, is not easily frightened, and is not to be dragooned. Let Brother Jonathan have a care, or he may soon find to his cost that he has taken too much upon his hands. At any rate, the dark clouds of trouble which have visited this Western hemisphere seem as if they are about to assume a more gloomy aspect and to spread themselves over a wider region of sky. Che cannot help feeling apprehensive for the fate of this almost defenceless island, should the present quiet of the Caribban be radely broken by the thunders of wor. Surely it is time for both the imperial and the local government to take effectual steps for providing some means of defence against the foreign incusion of our shores.

uneral of Captain Francis J. McHagh Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment,

The remains of the above mentioned officer, who expired at Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, December 12, arrived in this city yesterday, in charge of his near friend, Capt. James R. O'Beirne, and will be interred in Calvary Cemetery to-day with suitable military honors. The funeral will take place at one o'clock P. M. from the residence of deceased's parents, No. 68 Mott street.

At a meeting of the officers of the Thirty-seventh regi-

At a meeting of the officers of the Thirty-seventh regiment, held at Camp Michigan, Va., on the 12th inst., Col. S. A. Hayraan presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, God, in His All-wise Providence, has seen fit to take from smong us our late brother in arms, Captain Francis Juseph McKingh, Company D. Thirty-seventh regiment N. Y. V., in the prime of his life and manhood; and Whereas, The cause in which we are engaged has lost one of its most earnest and enthusiastic supporters, and we, to whom he had endeared himself by his many genial, manly and soldierly qualities, have been deprived of a staunch friend and zealous co-laborar, therefore Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the loss of our late comrade; we and the country which he served having lost a most able and efficient officer.
Resolved, That we sincerely sympataize with the family of deceased in this, their hour of bereavement, and we confidently, hope that Providence will sustain them in their great affliction.
Resolved, That the remains of our late brother be sent to New York, in charge of Captain James R. O'Beirne and escort, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of deceased.
William De LaCY, Capt. 37th regiment, Chairman, John Burkke, Lieut. 37th regiment, N. Y. V. JAMES HENRY, Lieut. 37th regiment, N. Y. V. Committee.

Substitute for Sultpetre.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
The decision of the English government to restrain the

exportation of saltpetre, the control of which is almost onfined to her hands, inasmuch as the supply comes, to

confined to her hands, inasmuch as the supply comes, to a great extent, from her East Indian possessions, admontshes us most seriously to look to some means for averting the threatened difficulties.

We at present need but little more of a supply, but if the raw, material should by any possibility be cut off, we should be quickly compelled to find some other source of supply, or, in failure therein, to find some other method whereby we could as thoroughly arm ourselves for defensive or offsensive purposes as are those of the "most favored nations" of the earth.

An explosive material of a full or greater victue as our guppowder can be made with less danger, and from material which can be found so mainly within ourselves that, knowing these facts, we need have no apprehension.

THE WALTON-MATHEWS TRAGEDY.

Trial of Charles Jefferds for the Murder of John W. Mathews. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Hoffman.

his wife, was resumed this morning, and the testimony adduced by the defence proving beyond question that the deceased could not have come to her death by a kick in the stomach (which was the charge in the indictment); the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and the

with the murder of John W. Mathews, who was shot in Irving place on the night of the 30th of June, 1860. It will be remembered that the accused was indicted, tried and acquitted on an indictment charging him with shoot-ing John Walton on the night when it is alleged he shot Mr. Mathews, who pursued the murderer of Walton. There was but little difficulty in obtaining a jury. The

There was but little difficulty in obtaining a jury. The collowing gentlemen were sworn to try the indictment:—
Edward W. Ketchurn, Nathan W. Worley, William H. Tice, Richard W Bendrickson, Otta H. Copp, Abraham D. W. Burton, The District Attorney made a few remarks in opening the case, observing that he would present additional evi-dence to what was given on the trial of the accused which

bad been recently obtained, and which in his judgment, would eatablish the guilt of the prisoner.

Messra, James T. Brady and Robert H. Holmes are the prisoner's counsel.

Richard H. Haacell was the first witness called by the District Attorney. He testified as follows:—I reside at No. 4 East Thirtieth street; on the 30th of June, 1860, 1 resided at 356 West Twenty-fifth street, with John Walton, between eight and nine o'clock I was at 246 East Eighteenth street, and left about twenty five minutes past eleven; I went to accompany Mr. Walton home; he was in the habit of going home on Thursdays and Saturdays; when near the corner of Third avenue; law a man leaning against a tree, and when we get about five or six feet past the tree, I heard the report of a pistol and saw Mr. Walton fall; the report of the pistol brought out a young roan from the drug store; I told him what had happened, and ran down the Third avenue in the direction the man took, holloring "murder, watch;" I thought at the time the man who shot Mr. Walton was Charles Sefferda; he ran down the Third avenue to Seventeenth street to Irving place; when I got about one hundred feet from Irving place I heard the report of another pistol; I, with a party of sundern the orner; I, with a party of gouldmen, conveyed Mr. Mathews to a drug store, corner of Seventeenth street and Third avenue; when Mathews about seventy-five feet from the corner; I, with a party of gouldmen, conveyed Mr. Mathews to a drug store, corner of Seventeenth street in mistake not, two or three followed the murderer; I saw Jefferds quite often previous to this occurrence, and knew him by sight well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I am twenty years of age; I lived with Mr. Walton, who was forty four years old, as a companion, at his request; we lived at the store 03 and 96 West Twenty-fifth street; I was employed at the store; I first saw Jefferds a year previous, and was on good terms with him so far as I gave, I and the work of the past o

and was corroborative of the evidence of the other witnesses.

Wm. A. Bailey testified—I resided at the time of the
occurrence on the northeast corner of Seventeenth street
and Irving place; I was at home on the night of the 30th
of June; at twenty minutes post eleven I heard a cry of
'Murder,'''' Stop him;' a few seconds after I heard the
report of a pistol; I went out and saw men carrying the
body to the drug store.
Joseph H. Foster examined—I am a dentist; reside at
24 East Seventeenth street; remember the night of the
30th of June; I turned down Sixteenth street about twenty
minutes past eleven; when I arrived on the corner of

minutes past eleven; when I arrived on the corner of Irving place I heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man looking out of a window and crying "Murder," when I saw persons running I knew a person passed me at the northwest corner of sixteenth atreet, and it was my im-

irving place I heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man looking out of a window and crying. 'Murder,' when I saw person running I knew a person passed me at the northwest corner of Sixteenth atreet, and it was my impression he went up the street.

Henry J. Morgan said—I live at 38 Irving place; remember the 30th of June; was sitting in my room, and heard the cry of 'Murder' and 'Police;' wont to the window, and saw a number of persons running, and heard the report of a pistol; I heard some one say 'I am shot,'' I saw a man running; it was between eleven and half-past eleven; I called 'Watch,'' and saw that he turned Sixteenth street.

Thomas N. Lewis said—I reside at 47 irving place, west side, next to the corner of Seventeenth street; heard a shot; saw people run up Seventeenth street; heard a shot; saw people run up Seventeenth street from Third avence about half-past eleven; I heard them say 'Stop that man,'' I looked out of the window; saw two men very near the corner cross over from Seventeenth street and landed in front of my door, one six feet behind the other; when they got forty feet the forward man turned round and shot him; the man who was shot said 'I am shot,' put his hand to his cliest, staggered and fell; the man who shot ran towards Sixteenth street; his clothes were not white; the man who was running appeared to be the same height as the prisoner.

Cross-examined—May attention was particularly attracted to the man who was rouning away; he were what would be called medium colored clothing.

John J. Bradley testified:—I reside at 61 Union place; on the 30th of June I was at 179 Fourteenth street; and a cook; on the 30th of June I lived at 34 Sixteenth street, and was cok; on the 30th of June I lived at 34 Sixteenth street; between II and 12 I heard a cry 'stop thief.'' and get up; before I reached the window heard the report of a pistol; saw a man advancing on the north of Sixteenth street; and a conductor on the Fourth avenue car; when I got up as far as Fifteenth street—II o'clock and 33 min

Supreme Court-Circuit.

Mary Jane Bowne vs. Robert Duncan et al .- This was

an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants an action brought by the pisintiff against the defendants to recover damages for malicious presecution and false imprisonment. It appears that the plaintiff, accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Haynes, on the 17th of May, 1859, were taken by an officer from their house, in Hester street, to Williamsburg before a Justice of the Peace, on the charge of attempting to abduct the child of Mrs. Deane, as she was coming out of a public school house in Williamsburg. But were then conveved to the county williamsburg. Done, as sao was coming out of a public school noise in Whilamsburg, and were then conveyed to the county jail, and kept there until they had an opportunity of sending to their friends in New York to procure bail. Mrs. Doane was living with her sisters in floater street, apart from her husband, and the little girl whom these women were charged with attempting to abduct had been placed by the husband, Mr. Doane, in the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Dunan. Counsel for plaintin, M. L. Townsend; defendant, Gale, Coit & Harris.

City Hall.

WELCOMING SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD AND RESPONSE OF THE COLONEL—ENTRUSIASM OF THE PROPLE AND LARGE CROWD OF VISITERS.

A public reception, tendered by our municipal authorities to Colonel James A. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, took

place yesterday in the Governor's Room of the City Hall.

The announcement having appeared in the papers that
the reception would take place at noon, the approaches
to the Governor's Room were througed by an enormous manly form of one who had so gallantly fought in defend many form of one who had so gallantly fought in detected of the Union, and so ably upheld the character for bravery which Irishmen have so eminently gained on almost every battle field of Europe. It is needless here to go into detail of the conduct which thus gained Colonel Mulligan so eminent a notoriety at the present time, as the picture of suffering Lexington, with its gallant defend-

the City Hall from the Fifth Avenue Hotel in a carriage, accompanied by two members of the Common Council. A goodly assemblage of persons had collected outside of the Hall, and when the Colonel alighted from the carriage he was received with a torrent of enthusiastic cheers, which he acknowledged by a modest bow. In appearance Colonel Mulligan is the true type of what the mind can imagine of a brave man. He is over six feet in height, with the eagle eye and firm mien of one who is ready and willing to perform the

most hazardous duty where a principle is in question.

Acompanying him during the reception was Mrs. Multigan, not an inch behind her gallant husband in personal attractions.

On arriving, the guest of the city was conducted to the Mayor's office, and after the usual compliments of introduction had been gone through with, a spirited conversation was entered into. Mayor Wood then conducted the Colonel to the Governor's Room, where were assembled a numerous crowd of city officials and others. Owing to the absence of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements (Atterman Cornell) some considerable delay was caused, during which the Mayor and Colonel were engaged in examining the spicndid paintings which are hung around the walls of the Governor's Room. On the arrival of the missing Alderman, Mayor Wood stepped into the middle of the room, and addressing Colonel Multigan, said:—Acting as the representative of the Coprotation of the city of New York, it becomes my pleasant duty to extend to you, sir, the hospitalities of our city. At the same time I slao desire to present to you commendatory resolutious passed by the Beard of Aldermen, in relation to your gallant conduct at Lexington. It has been my province, ever since the commencement of the present ruinous war, to receive in this room many more to whom the country was indebted for bravery and services, but none to whom the meed of praise can be more thingly extended than yourself. The part in which you have just taken a promisone has reflected the highest honors on yourself personally. I am are that no man could have done more than you did on that occasion. Therefore, air, we are gratified to receive you in New York, and again most cordially teader you the hospitalities of the city.

Colonel Multuan responded in a brief and modest speech. He said:—Mr. Mayor, coming as I do, sir, to the city of New York simply as a lecturer, I did not expect to receive the present enthusiastic receiption. I have offered my life, if it were necessary, to the services of my country

The Canal Street Tragedy.
ANOTHER ARREST.
Captain Dowling, of the Sixth precinct police, is still actively engaged in investigating the Canal street

tragedy. In addition to the two arrests made on Tuesday reagedy. In addition to the two arrests made on ruesday ovening, he yesterday succeeded in arresting a German, named George Humel. The prisoner lives at No. 326 Fifth street, and it was there that the deceased was in the habit of meeting Miss Bridesbach. On one occasion when deceased called at the above number Humel and Weiler were both present, and withdrew from the apartment so that Miss Bridesbach and deceased might be left alone. There is no evidence whatever against any of the prisoners, and the probability is that they will all be discharged unless something turns up to warrant their detention. Nothing has yet grown out of the letter signed "Geo. A. Bennett" which was found in the office of Messrs. Levy & Sons, on the day of the tragedy. The Iriends of deceased thought that this letter might afford the police some clue to the mystery attending the fate of the unfortunate man; but so far the discovery has been devoid of any important result.

The Levy case has puzzled the detectives a good deal, and they are by no means unanimous as to the manner in which young Levy came to his death. Those best acquainted with the facts are of the opinion that the case is one of suicide, and in this they are borne out by the evidence of the physician who made the post mortem examination of the body of the deceased. The family of Mr. Levy seem to have but one belief on the subject, namely, that it is a case of murder, and they are urging the police to pursue the investigation with that theory accordingly.

City Intelligence.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—As the ship Talisman, loaded for San Francisco, was hauling into the stream from pier No. 9, East river, this forenoon, the hawser attached to the towboat carried away one of the checks on the bow of the ship, and sundering suddenly, struck on the bow of the ship, and sundering suddenly, struck the foreman of the gaug of stevedores, a German by the name of Frank Sauvago, knocking him overboard, apparently lifeless, as he was not seen to move after striking the water. Every effort was made to save him by the boat attending on the ship, but he sank before it could reach him. His body was not recovered. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely loss. Two other men and the first officer of the ship were more or less injured at the same time.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Michael Lyon, a native

of England, aged twenty-six years, died at No. 114 avenue D, on Tuesday, from the effects of injuries accidentally received by failing from a scaffold at Hunter's Polat, L. I. Becased was engaged in the Novelty Iron Works, and was a good, industrious workman.

Pire at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Bushawgron, Vt., Dec. 17, 1861.

A fire occurred in Plattsburg, N. Y., yesterday morning, and before it could be checked burned from George N. Debbs' tinware and store store to the corner of Bridge and Rivor streets, and down River street to the dwelling of P. A. Keyes. Thirteen or fourteen buildings were consumed. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000; mostly insured.

The Accessory Transit Company.

The Accessory Transit Company.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hen. Judge Ingraham.

Disc. 16.—David C. Murray, receiver, vs. Cornelius Fanderbill.—This suit is brought to receiver claims amounting to over \$2,000,000. The plaintiff was appointed receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, and now sues for properly alleged to have been converted by the defendant to his own usa—the property consisting of steamships, coals, &c. The defendant was president of the Company, and as such received a subsidy of \$40,000 per menth since March, 1866, from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which it is alleged he appropriated to himself. The defendant claims to have aquired the property by mortinges and liens. The case will occupy some time. The testimony is principally documentary.

The Liquor Dealers' Cases.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Hon. Judge Leonard.
DEC. 16.—The Board of Excise Commiscioners at: R. H. Purdy and sixty five others.—This was a motion made by the counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Society to dismiss these suits on the ground that they had been commenced by Messrs. Sickles & Cushing in the name of the Board without sutherity. Judge Leonard this morning decided that Messra. Sickles & Cashing had not complied with the section of the law which institud private persons in bringing suits against violators of the excise law. Before such suits could be commenced, the proper notice must be given to the Poard of Excise, and reasonable proof shown of the violation. The parties bringing these suits had not complied with the provisions of the act, and the motion to dismiss must be granted with \$10 costs.

Reception of Colonel Mulligan at the The First Arrival from Accomac County,

Virginia.

The schooner General John Cropper, Captain Conkling, from Accomac county, Virginia, arrived here yesterday merning, having 1,500 bushels oats, 600 do. corn. a quantity of eggs, feathers, &c., consigned to A. C. Havens.

News from California.

News from California,
San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1861.

Secramento is now mostly out of water. Influential parties of that city have advocated that the money already appropriated to pay the interest on the city debt be used for meeting the expense of building an embankment to prevent another inundation. The proposition was defeated through the action of a public meeting, when leading citizens subscribed \$40,000. The January interest on the Sacramonto bonds will be paid. The people of San Francisco will send \$50,000 towards relieving the Sacramento sufferers.

the Facramento sufferers.

The markets are excited on account of a possible war with England. There have been large sales of rice, can-dles, whiskey and coffee, to arrive. Butter dull at 280. a 30c. Drills advanced; sales at 1234c. Sailed, Ship Contest, for Hong Kong.

HOARD OF Education.

THE NINETEENTH WARD SCHOOL APPROPRIATION—WHY THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE BOARD ARE NOT GIVEN TO THE HERALD, ETC.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening—William E. Curtis, President, in the chair. The application of the wheet desired in the chair.

last evening—William E. Curtis, President, in the chair.

The application of the school officers of the Ninoteouth
ward, asking for an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purchase of three lots on the south side of Porty-second
street, on which to creet a schoolhouse for the use of
Primary School No. 36, was again brought up. The subject of this appropriation has been before the Board since
March last, when the sum of \$0,000 was asked for to pur-

mittee, who, on the 19th of June, reported adversely to the report of the Committee on Sites and School Houses. On the 17th of July Mr. Waterbury offered a resolution that \$7,500 be appropriated for that purpose. This resolution was lest by but one vote.

Mr. McCakrur, School Commissioner, from the Nineteenth ward, officed a resolution last evening that the sum of \$7,500 be appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. Tecker socks against making the appropriation, on the ground that it would not be required to be paid until the 1st of March next. He thought the matter should be left over to be acted on by the next Board, and at this time there is no fund from which to make the appropriation.

on the ground that it would not be required to be paid until the 1st of March next. He thought the matter should be left over to be acted on by the next Board, and at this time there is no fund from which to make the appropriation.

Several of the members spoke in favor of the resolution, alleging that the schoolhouse at present in use is in a very dilapidated condition, and, a cording to the statement of them, it is not fit to harbor pigs in.

Mr. Daventori, of the Twenty-first ward, spoke against granting the appropriation on account of the want of funds.

The ayes and nose being taken on the subject, thirteen voted in the affirmative and four in the negative. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Merzears, of the Eleventh ward, offered a resolution that the sum of \$14,500 be approprised for the purpose of building a primary school in that ward.

Mr. Warreners congratulated the members on the rapidity with which they had acquired money. Only a few minutes before this resolution was offered he had been told there was not any money in the treasury from which to make an appropriation.

Mr. Texen, of the lighth ward, thought they could not make the appropriation asked for, and should vote against it.

The Charman declared the whole matter out of order. The report of the Committee on Supplies was presented, approved of and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Warnen, of the Fifteenth ward, said he wished to say a few words about the remarks which had appeared in the Heralto respecting theadvartsement which had been inserted by the Committee on Supplies. He stated that the course pursued by the Heralto was perfectly unjustifiable, and the remarks in that payer were without foundation, as notices had been sent to all the large booksellers some days before the Heralto he had been inserted by the Committee on Supplies for the coming year had been inserted in the Time, Tribune and Ecesing Post.

Mr. Daventon, of the Twenty first ward, said he had no doubt the reason why the advertisements of the Board are not given to the Heralto be

The Board then adjourned until Monday, the 30th inst.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city at a late hour on Monday night, and is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. E. Dyer, and J. Borland, of Boston; John Potter and family, of Philadelphia, and L. C. Mumford, of Ohio, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. A. Nichols, and Capt. S. V. Benet, of the United States Army, are stopping at the New York Hotel.

Col. Tilden, and Dr. Frank Hamilton, of the United States Army; C. Hurter, F. Marsters, and A. S. Upton, of New York; C. R. King, of New Haven; T. H. and T. W. Huntington, of Hartford; W. G. Pierce, of Providence, and James Wilkinson, of Albany, are stopping at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

Col. Walke, Gilbert Gordon, and Robert Patton, of the United States Army; Col. Powell and wife, of Boston; Dr. W. H. Letterman, of Baltimore; C. L. Lockwood, of Phila-delphia; C. W. Carpenter and wife, of Massachusetts, and O. M. Pattison, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

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Capt. Martin, H. B. M. ship Landrall; Mr. and Mrs. Graham, of Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Turney, of New York; Miss Gray, of Roston; Charles J. Anthony, of Worcester; Miss Margaret Jones, of New York; Thos. F. Eddy, of Pall River; Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of New York; W. T. Fish, of Fraderick, Md.; John P. Bell, Esq., of Philadelphia; T. M. Quicksall, of Philadelphia; J. B. Monnot, Esq., of West-chester; W. Connard, Esq., of Halifax, and C. V. Miles, Esq., of Boston, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Thos. J. Boynton, of Koy Wost; Col. Sit'ey, United States Army; Ch. M. W. H. Clark, United States Navy; P. D. Phillips and J. S. E. Whistie, Cutted States Army; Ch. A. Henry, of Nebraska; Capt. Larned, Capt. Howard and Lleut, John J. Rodgars, United States Army; Ch. and Coloning and lady, of Delaware; Hon. J. Woodruif, of Connecticut, and Capt. J. S. Lewis, of Genova, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Edward Riddle and R. Bell, Boston; H. W. Gardner and James A. De Wolf, Providence; Colonel J. E. Clemm, Baltimore, H. B. Hughes, Washington; Hon. H. A. Risley, Dunkirk; N. Hayward, Connecticut, Hon. Jamos M. Cook, Ballston Spa; R. B. Kinsley, Newpart; Colonel S. B. Jewett, R. Ahester; J. Stryker, Rome; L. Var. Derkon A. E. Stimpsen and Hon. Clark, B. Cochrane, Albany; James B. Field, Taunton; George B. Unten, Jr., Boston; Charence Este and Miss Lecke, Kentucky, are stepping at the Astor House.

Hon. A. P. Grant, Oswego; Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago; N. Kendell, Svracuse: S. W. Bernard, T. W.

the Astor House.

Hon. A. P. Grant, Oswego; Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago; N. Kendell, Syracuse; S. W. Barnard, T. W. Olcott and S. H. Hammond, Albany; J. A. Hovey and W. B. Craft, Boston; Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell; Colonel J. H. Ledlie, Nineteenth regiment, N. Y. S. V.; William Mason and S. L. Crocker, Taunton; S. L. Duryea, New York; L. C. Dodge, San Francisco, and Judge Burrell, Connecticut, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Arrivals and Departures.

Astrivals and Departures.

Astrivalle.—Steamship Champion—Colonel Sewall, United States Army, and family: Major Love! United States Army, and family: —Fint, United States Army, and family: —Fint, United States Army, and family: Lieutenant Haller. United States Army, and family: Lieutenant Haller. United States Army, and family: Lieutenant Haller. United States Army, and family: Lieutenant Captain Sudah. United States Army, and States Army, and family: Captain Breat, United States Army, and Family: Captain States Army, and Family: Captain States Army, and Family: Captain Works, United States Navy: Gaz Ziegler, Dr H Clark, Mrs Abecrombe, Captain Nelson, G Hamburger, R T Falle, T E Abellos and wife. A T Grenada, G Elwara, N Cerpuncha, F A Sancha, Br Du Price, E Verden. G Kennder, H Colfield, D W Connelly, G W Hayne, T H Hyatt, Mus Hyatt, E R Greely, L G Hosgiand, Thoir Tobin, T A Sayer, A Frusier, A McQuary, E W Benner, W G Marinton and wife, C H GW W Bryant M Senton Solian, M M Guge, Nas O'E Truett, G B White, P R Sandolph, Chaptain Marked, W Nicholean, D Pestrof and Sarah Woodbury—4 in the steerage.

Delancy, Mudec, Cummer, A McDeur-di, A Feters, vyse, Henny, Hunter, Kodioph, A Bain, Wilam Gonard-gz. Total 78.

Livingoot-Steamship Clasgow-Mr Evens and lady, Mr Green, lady and two children, Mr Newell and son, Mar Fostell, Wisses Josephire Mall, Rogers and E Rogers, Mr Roberts, Capt Furber, Capt Davie, Ace T Glesson, Messers Schlostein, Marcy, Riley, Burdett, Durand-and 72 in the steerage all well.